Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1828.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 401.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

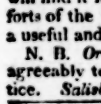
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

MANSION HOTEL.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.



THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

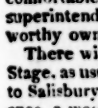
EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept 17. 1827. 82

CARD

E. WILLEY & CO.

(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle,)



HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of *Drugs, Medicines, and Paints;*

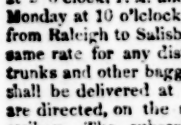
which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable *Medicines* sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above *Medicines, &c.* on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their *interest* to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. *Orders* carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. *Salisbury, Nov. 20th*, 1827 89

STAGE LINE

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr John Moreing, Jun. respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendence of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.

There will be no changes in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, *via* Pittsborough and Ashborough, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, A. M. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, 7 dollars, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the Stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed, on the responsibility of the subscriber. The subscriber hazards nothing in saying that this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he, therefore, with the greater confidence solicits public patronage.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr.

January 8, 1828. 3mt14

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

WILL be sold, for cash, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Monday the 18th of February, 1828, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due for the year 1826, to wit:

40 acres adjoining Samuel Marlin and others, given in by Thomas Robinson.
95 acres adjoining Forest Monroe and others, given in by John Robley.
472 acres adjoining Moses A. Locke and others, given in by William Moore.
330 acres adjoining Doct. John Scott and others, given in by Joseph McConnaughey.
340 acres adjoining Matthew Locke and others, given in by Joseph McConnaughey for Betsey Locke.
700 acres adjoining William Pinkston and others, given in by John F. Phifer.
1 House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, adjoining James Martin, Jr. and others, given in by Isom Hanes.
1 House and Lot lying on Main street, adjoining Mary Gay and others, given in by Thomas Holmes, for Francis Couple.
1 House and Lot lying on Main street, adjoining William Pinkston, Jr. and others, given in by Abraham Jacobs.
1 House and Lot lying on Water street, adjoining Isaac Earnhart and others, given in by Ralph Kestler. F. SLATER, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 1st. 1828. [40cts.] 6t01

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a few days since, a small gray *PONY*, roached and docked. Also, a bay *FILLY* with him, about eighteen months old; the filly is large for her age, and the pony very small. A liberal price will be given for them if delivered, or information where they may be taken up.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.

Salisbury, Jan. 18th, 1828. 98

The Editor of the Catawba Journal will publish the above 3 weeks, and send his account.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The business transacted to day, related chiefly to subjects of a private nature.

Mr. Van Buren reported a joint resolution which was ordered to a second reading, authorizing the printing of the document containing a list of the names of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, entitled to Bounty Lands, in the usual form and manner, and also to insert the same in the papers publishing the laws of the United States; this resolution was next day agreed to.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Branch, communicated an act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled to incorporate the Ocracock Navigation Company: Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Several bills received their second reading, and were referred. The bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt was taken up, when Mr. Noble spoke at considerable length in support of several amendments offered by him. He was replied to by Mr. Berrien, when the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mr. Van Buren proposed that the Senate, for the present Session, should set apart Friday of each week, for the consideration of executive business. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md., laid on the table.

The bill for the abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt was taken up, and after a long discussion, in which Mr. Smith, of S. C., opposed, and Mr. Rowan, of Ky., advocated; the question on its being engrossed for a third reading, was taken by aves and noes, when there appeared for the motion 24, against it 17.

Friday, Jan. 18.

The bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt was taken up, when, the final question was then taken on its passage, and the bill passed by yeas and nays, 23 to 16.

The bill to regulate process in the Courts of the United States; in States admitted into the Union since 1789, was taken up as the special order of the day; and discussed by Messrs. Kane, White, and Van. Buren. The Senate then adjourned to Monday next.

Monday, Jan. 21.

Mr. Rowan introduced a resolution, requesting the Committee of Commerce to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the merchants at Louisville, Kentucky, to receive and pay at that place, the duties upon whatever goods they may import.

The bill regulating process in the federal courts, in those States admitted into the Union since 1789, underwent very considerable discussion, on the amendment offered by Mr. White, of Tennessee, and was finally ordered to be laid on the table.

The bill to increase the pay of such Lieutenants of the Navy as had served ten years and upwards, was debated at large, and engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then proceeded to Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 15.

After the reading of the Journal, reports from standing committees were received and disposed of. Mr. Hamilton reported a bill relative to West Point Academy. The resolution relative to the six militiamen, offered by Mr. Sloan, was laid on the table, at the suggestion of the mover. Several other resolutions were taken up and adopted. The House went into Committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of D'Auterive, in which was involved the question, whether compensation should be made for a slave. Mr. P. P. Barbour addressed the House at lenght. He examined the bearing which the constitution had on the question, and deduced from it that the Government possessed two powers over property, which he denominated the ordinary and extraordinary powers. The first operated by taxation, and the other only in cases of great emergency and public danger. But in the latter case, compensation was to be made. He illustrated the propriety of paying for the slave, by stating a variety of cases, both on legal and equitable grounds. He replied to several arguments which had been advanced by Mr. Storrs, and other gentlemen. He was followed by Mr. Archer, of Va., on the same side, who showed that, throughout the debate, the question "whether slaves were property or not?" had not been raised at all. This, he showed, in order to allay excitements that might grow out of the late discussions. He then went into an argument on the power possessed by the government over property, and showed that slaves could be *impressed* in cases of great necessity, but could not be *enlisted*. He was in favor of allowing a compensation for the slave. Mr. Mitchell of S. C. followed.—It was further debated by Messrs. Storrs, McDuffie, and Randolph. The Committee then rose. A motion to grant the Committee leave to sit again, was negatived.

Mr. Hall (of North Carolina) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of settling by law, under what rules and regulations private property (if to be taken at all) shall be taken for public use. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Whipple offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House a statement showing the number and amount of the issues of continental money made during the Revolutionary war; designating each issue of such money and the amount thereof; also any information which may be in his Department relative to the depreciation thereof; and the rates at which, from time to time, it was made receivable by the creditors of the United States, or persons engaged in their service, in payment of debts or wages due them.

On motion of Mr. Carson, (of North Carolina) it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Asheville, in North Carolina, to Claiborne, in Tennessee, passing Barnard's Station, James Allen's, &c.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.

On the motion of Mr. Sloan, the House went into the consideration of the resolution, calling for information relative to the "six militia men." Mr. Sloan modified his resolution by taking a portion of Mr. Wickliffe's amendment, and retaining a portion of his own. This modification, as we understand it, called for all the orders from the War Department, and other documents relative to the Court Martial, but excluding the opinions of the Secretary of War. Mr. Buchanan moved an amendment, that a call be made for a copy of the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Governor Blount, during the late war. Mr. Wickliffe proposed another amendment, (which was a renewal of his former motion,) but was opposed to the amendment of Mr. Buchanan, because it had no connection with the object of inquiry. He wanted the documents, and nothing but the documents. Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, then addressed the House. He was in favor of Mr Wickliffe's amendment. Mr. Culpepper, of N. C., moved to lay the whole on the table, to give gentlemen time to reflect upon a matter of so much importance; but at the suggestion of Mr. Polk of Tennessee, he withdrew his motion. Mr. Polk then addressed the House at length, in favor of Mr. Wickliffe's motion. He was against all arguments from the Executive Department, and wished the inquiry to be confined to the documents alone. He was also against Mr. Buchanan's motion. He thought it strange, that, after thirteen years of silence, this matter should be forced upon them, but he, for one, and all the friends of Gen. Jackson would not shrink from any investigation.

Mr. Sprague, of Maine, then addressed the House, and was followed by Mr. Randolph, who was against the whole subject of inquiry. He made a speech of some length against the whole course of conduct of those gentlemen who pressed forward inquiries tending to exasperate the feelings of the two great political parties which divided the country. He concluded by moving that the resolution and amendments be laid on the table, which was decided in the negative. Mr. Weems then rose, and addressed the House in a few words. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, rose and addressed the House against Mr. Wickliffe's amendment. He was followed by Mr. Floyd, of Va., who proposed an amendment relative to two soldiers shot at Norfolk. This amendment, the Speaker said, was out of order. After this, it was debated by Messrs. Wickliffe, Burges, and Sloan. Mr. Wickliffe made a motion to embrace the two letters of the Secretary of War, to Governor Blount, which was accepted by Mr. Sloan, and the rasolution was then adopted. The House then adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 17

A short debate sprung up on the printing of a report from the Committee on Public Lands. The question was on the number of copies to be printed. Mr. Moore of Alabama, proposed 1000 copies, because the subject was very important, being no less than a public land system for the United States. Mr. Bassett opposed extravagance in printing. Mr. Gorham proposed 1500, which motion prevailed. Fifteen resolutions were offered and adopted, and one resolution of inquiry laid on the table. A resolution, offered by Mr. Crocket, proposing a survey in certain sections of Tennessee, was amended, on motion of Mr. Chilton, so as to extend to Kentucky. Mr. Chilton made a short speech in favor of his amendment. Mr. Martindale, in offering a resolution relative to an inquiry into the merits of American Hemp, and the further protection of that article, addressed the House in favor of his proposition. A number of bills from the Senate were read a first and second time, and committed. The House then adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 18.

The Standing Committees reported five bills principally of a private nature, which had the usual reference. Ten resolutions were offered. Several engrossed bills were read a third time and passed, among which was one for preventing defalcations in the disbursing agents of the government, and the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1828. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of Marigney D'Auterive, which involves the question of paying for the loss of a slave. A debate then ensued, in which the same principles were explained and defended, and the same topics introduced which had characterised the discussion in the Committee of the whole.

Saturday, Jan. 19.

No business was transacted to day. After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Swann, of N. J. announced the intelligence he had received of the decease of his colleague, Mr. George Holcombe, and moved the usual resolution in such cases. It was adopted unanimously. On motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, the House adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 21.

The House met and proceeded to business. A number of petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Upwards of ninety were offered.

Twenty resolutions were offered and referred, and three resolutions laid on the table. Mr. Wickliffe accompanied a resolution relative to an inquiry on the expenditures for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with several remarks on the mode in which the appropriations had been made; and that the War Department had created a second office at $6 a day, in addition to that of superintendant, allowed by law, which office, in his opinion, was a mere sinecure. Mr. M'Lean, of Ohio, made a few remarks in reply. On motion of Mr. Woodcock, it was ordered, that the evidence in the case of Marigney D'Auterive, be translated and printed. The unfinished business in the case of Marigney D'Auterive was postponed till to-morrow. The Speaker presented a communication from the President, containing a report on the mint. The House then adjourned.

Representative System in France.

The French chamber of deputies consists of 430 members, who are now elected at once for a period of years. The electors in all France are about 100,000 in number, and are divided into two classes. The lowest class consists of persons paying [in round numbers 50 dollars] 12 pounds or upwards of direct taxes, and the highest of those paying [say 180 dollars] 40 pounds or upwards. The first meet in what are called the colleges of Arrondissements, and elect 258 deputies; the second class meet in what are called colleges of Departments, and elect 172. The number of the first class is about 80,000, and of the second about 20,000; but it is to be observed that the latter, (the electors paying the higher assessment) vote in the colleges of Arrondissements also, and have thus double votes. The government, of course, by gaining the suffrages of these 20,000 double votes, secures, in the first place, *two-fifths* (172) of the Deputies directly, and by the influence which the property of these double voters give them, they may, probably, be able to return 100 more in the colleges of Arrondissements. Thus the art of *managing* the French Elections is reduced to the business of corrupting 20,000 persons, a very small number considering the immense means which the government has in its hands. This creation of an upper class, or aristocracy of electors, was a bold invention of M. Villele's, introduced in 1820, when the previous system threatened to return a majority of opposition members. It has answered its purpose well, and given the government the complete command of a majority of the elections. The deputies were then elected for five years, by annual portions of one fifth—an excellent plan, which was exchanged for our septennial system about two years ago. A French elector must be not less than 30 years of age, and a deputy not less than 50. *N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

The following is the result of the election in France:

Constitutional,	250
Ministerial,	157
Not classed,	13
Total,	420

Of the 420 nominations, 28 are to be made over again, and there remain 392.

Constitutional,	223
Ministerial,	156
Not classed,	13
Total,	392

From whence there results a majority of 67 in favor of the Constitutionalists.

Russia, Persia, Greece, &c.—On the 3d of Nov. news arrived to St. Petersburgh, that the fortress of Erivan had surrendered to the Russian troops, and that the garrison, consisting of three thousand men, were prisoners of war.

Erivan will be a most useful acquisition to the Russians. It is the capital of Persian Armenia, and commands the entrance into the Persian and Turkish territories. In the year 1808 the Russians attempted to carry this place by storm but they were repulsed with great slaughter, and nearly half of the army perished during its retreat. Erivan is situated a short distance to the north of the famous Mountain of Ararat, where the ark of Noah rested after the deluge.

Navarin, the Pylos of the Ancients, and the supposed birthplace of the venerable Nestor, is built on an eminence, and overlooks the vast harbour of the same name. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1499, and in 1722 built the citadel, which is defended by six bastions. The Russians took it in 1770. It is about 10 miles from Modon; and, consequently, near the most S. W. point of the Morea.

When Lord Ingestrie, whom Admiral Codrington despatched with the intelligence of his glorious victory, passed through Kent, on his way to the admiralty, he had suspended from his carriage, the crimson flags of the Turkish admiral, and also those which had the device of the crescent and star.

On Thursday the election of the Lord Rector for the University took place, when Thomas Campbell, esq. author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, who last year was chosen to this high honor, was again elected, by the unanimous vote of the whole four nations. His uinaguration took place yesterday. *Glasgow Free Press.*

Cruelty.—The American Quarterly Review has a long article on Gastronomy, (or the science of supplying the belly.) Among the cruelties practised to suit the depraved appetites of epicures the following are noticed. The Germans and others formerly whipped their pigs to death, to make the flesh more tender; the Moors of Barbary, who eat hedgehogs, rub the back of the animal against the ground till it has done squeaking, and then cut its throat; the Romans killed their swine by thrusting a red hot iron through the body, and they fattened fowls by shutting them up in dark places, cramming them, and stitching up their eyes.

Epicures delight in the artificially enlarged liver of the goose; and in France, especially, the increased liver is in great request, and the providing of them is a considerable branch of business at Strasburg, Metz, &c. These swelled livers are obtained by a most barbarous practice. The goose is placed before a great fire, and crammed with food, but deprived of drink. Her feet are nailed to a board and she is gradually roasted alive in order to enlarge the liver. Pies are made of these livers and sent to Paris, Vienna, and even to Petersburgh. In the west of Scotland, a gentleman constantly exhibits in his kitchen a shelf of geese, nailed to the wood by the webs of their feet, and quite close to the fire.

Of the professions it may be said, that soldiers are becoming too popular, parsons too lazy, physicians too mercenary, and lawyers too powerful.

CASH WANTED!

THE subscriber has declined *crediting* his Goods, and requests those indebted to him, to make payment against the first of February next, as longer indulgence need not be expected. I will sell

GOODS

at reduced prices hereafter, for CASH ALONE.

GEO. M'CONNAUGHEY.

Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1827. 91

CASH

THE MOTHER *and* LIFE *of* TRADE.

THE subscriber having removed his Store to Concord, respectfully invites all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle by the first day of March next. Those who fail in complying, may rest assured that their notes and accounts will be placed forthwith in the hands of officers for collection.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Dec. 5th, 1827. 92

PEREMPTORY NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of William C. Love. dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment, as the affairs of the estate are such that indulgence cannot be given. Those wishing to settle, can call upon John H. Hardie, with whom the notes are lodged, and who can be found at the Court-House at all times.

GEORGE LOCKE,
HENRY GILES,
Receivers.

7t01

January 3d, 1828.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Alexander J. Worke, for the purpose of securing certain debts therein mentioned, I will sell at public vendue on Friday the 29th day of February next, on the premises, that valuable tract of land known by the name of the Leeper place, lying on the Big and Little Catawba, about three miles above Mason's ferry, joining the land of Dr. W. Maclean and others. This tract contains, according to a late survey 1065 acres; and is well known to be equal in quality to any in the upper part of South-Carolina; a large portion thereof being first rate low ground. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to lose no time in examining it, as a sale will positively take place at 12 o'clock of that day.

Terms of sale will be, one-third cash; one third at one year's credit, and the remaining third two years credit.

THEOPHILUS FALLS, *Trustee.*

January 22d, 1828. 4t03

JOHN C. ELLIOTT'S ESTATE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of John C. Elliott, dec'd. late of Rutherford county, N. C. desires all persons indebted to the estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and persons having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WM. SLADE, *Adm'r.*

January 15*th,* 1828. 3t02

NOTICE.

ON the 12th day of February next, I will sell, at the house of John C. Elliott, dec'd. in Rutherford county, N. C. upon a credit of twelve months, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said Elliott, consisting of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Horses; a large quantity of Corn, betweeen thirty and forty likely Negroes, consisting of men, women, girls and children, among them one excellent blacksmith of good character, and two others tolerably good blacksmiths and Carpenters, also of good character; and other articles; the sale to continue from day to day until finished. Other terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM SLADE, *Adm'r.*

January 15*th,* 1828. 3t02

ESTATE OF JOHN DONALDSON.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of John Donaldson, dec'd. late of Rowan county, N. C. with the Will annexed, desires all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by Act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

RUFUS REID, *Administrator.*

December 14*th,* 827. 93

FREDERICK SACHLER'S ESTATE.

THE subscriber, administrator of Maj. Frederick Sachler, dec'd. of Rowan county, N. C. desires the Legatees to present their inventories, legally authenticated, for settlement; and that he will be fully ready for settlement by next February court. 3t02

ADAM ROSEMAN, *Adm'r.*

January 26th, 1828.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding.*

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28*th,* 1827. 61

DR. J. W. HILLYARD,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson county, that he has just received a fine assortment of *Fresh Medicines:* and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than has ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, *in future,* entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen. *August* 27, 1827 78

NICHOLSON'S ENCYCLOPŒDIA.

ANY person having some odd volumes or numbers of Nicholson's Encyclopedia, for sale, will receive a fair price for them at the Bookbindery in Salisbury.

Jan. 12*th,* 1828. 3t01

JACKSON MEETING.

The citizens of Rowan county who are friendly to the election of *Andrew Jackson* as President, and *John C. Calhoun* as Vice President of the United States, are requested to attend a public meeting at the court-house in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday the 19th day of February next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates, to confer with such others as may be designated in Davidson and Montgomery counties, in nominating a candidate for Jackson and Calhoun Elector in this district; and in adopting such other measures as may be deemed advisable in promoting the cause of the PEOPLE.

January 26*th,* 1828. t2

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

The friends of the administration, and those who are opposed to the election of Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, are requested to attend at the court-house in the town of Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1828, to devise such measures as they may think best calculated to attain the end in view.

January 19, 1828. t2

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company is requested on the 15th of February next, in the town of Salisbury. Matters of importance require their attention.

TWO OF THE DIRECTORS.

Jan. 23*d,* 1828. 3t01

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Huntington and Wynne, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted, by note, or account, are earnestly requested to call and make payment to John Huntington, who is authorised to receive the same. It is confidently expected that this notice will not be neglected. One of the firm is desirous of leaving the place, and as it is not in our power to give indulgence, it is hoped it will not be expected. Therefore, those who do not avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to make payment, may expect their notes and accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN HUNTINGTON,

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, 21*st January,* 1828. 4t03

ROBERT WYNNE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken to himself the concern of Huntington and Wynne, and will continue to keep a neat assortment of all kinds of

WATCHES,
JEWELRY, and
SILVER-WARE;

and respectfully solicits those who are disposed to purchase such articles, to give him a call. He expects, in a short time, an additional journeyman; and will be well prepared to execute all work in his line. 4t03

Salisbury, Jan. 24*th,* 1828.

FACTORAGE AND COMMISSON

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for Goods.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the *Steam Boats,* Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required. t09

HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1*st.* 1827.

COACH MAKING.

NATHAN BROWN returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business; and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues at his old stand, one door north-east of the jail; where he has on hand generally, GIGS, panel and stick; also, *Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,* and *Carriages,* of all descriptions, executed not inferior to any in the surrounding country.

Repairing, of every description, and *Smith-Work* of any kind, will be done on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

NATHAN BROWN.

Salisbury, Jan. 15*th,* 1828. 6t04

ESTATE OF ALFRED MACAY.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Alfred Macay, late of Salisbury, dec'd. desires all persons indebted to said dec'd. to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them, legally authenticated, for settlement, within the time limited by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery. JAMES MARTIN, Jr. *Exec'r.*

Nov. 23*d,* 1827. 13t03

State of North-Carolina, Iredell County:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827: Sally Deaton *vs.* James Deaton; Petition for Divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court that notice be given for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury; and in the Star, printed in Raleigh; that the defendant James Deaton, appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead to, or answer the petition of Sally Deaton, or that the same will be taken pro confesso, and will be heard ex parte. Copied from the minutes.

15t9 Test: JAS. CAMPBELL, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina, Ashe county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1827. Majory Baldwin *vs.* Elisha Baldwin; Petition for divorce. Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the court-house in Jefferson, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard exparte, and the same set for trial. Witness, David Earnest, Clerk, at office, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1827. D. EARNEST, *Clk.*

Price advt. $4. 3mt04

BOOKS LOANED OUT.

NOTICE.—All persons having books in their possession belonging to the estate of Alfred Macay, deceased, are requested to leave them at Dr. Mitchell's.

January 24*th,* 1828. 4t02

UNITED STATES BANK.

At an election held by the Stockholders of this Bank at their Banking house in Philadelphia, on the 7th and 8th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the present year, viz:

Horace Binney,	Mathew L. Bevan,
John Bohlen,	John Hemphill,
Henry Pratt,	Manuel Eyre,
Thomas Cadwallader,	Paul Beck, Jr.
Richard Willing,	Lewis Clapier,
Henry Toland,	Samuel B. Morris,

Ambrose White.

John Potter, of South Carolina,
George Huffman, of Maryland,
Walter Bowne, of New York,
William B. Astor, of New York,
Nathaniel Silsbee, of Massachusetts;
Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.

And at a meeting on the evening of the 8th inst. of the said Directors, with those appointed by the government of the United States, Nicholas Biddle, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President of the Bank for the same period.

From the Camden Journal.

There appears to be some feeling arising in N York on the course of the United States Bank. That Institution draws on England at a high Rate of Exchange. It keeps funds there for the purpose of meeting these drafts; and, it is to be presumed, occasionally draws in advance, as, in the actual state of the money market in Great Britain, it can command any amount of money. Certainly this measure keeps down the Rate of Exchange; but, at the same time, it must reduce the value of all the marketable produce of the Country. This produce would be shipped to pay the European debts, and hence a higher price would be obtained for it. Surely, this employment of the U. States' capital in Great Britain, and in a manner directly calculated to lower the price of the great staples of the United States, was never contemplated. Having been made the Government Banker, the Bank of the United States has virtually been rendered a monopoly, and the application of its capital in this manner, is, we repeat it, dreadfully oppressive on the Cotton, Tobacco and Rice dealers. It arises from an excessive capital.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.

From a Report made to Congress, at its present session, by the Director of the United States *Mint,* of its general transactions during the past year, the following facts appear. The coinage effected within that period, amounts to $3.024.342 32. Of the Gold bullion deposited at the Mint within the last year, the proportion received from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, may be stated at 76.000 dollars; that from N. Carolina at 21.000 dollars, and that from Africa at 15.000 dollars, leaving about 20.000 dollars derived from sources not ascertained. The whole amount received from N. Carolina, to the present period, is nearly $110,000. This Gold has generally been found to exceed in fineness the standard of our gold coins.

Raleigh Register.

REVENUE *of* THE STATE, FOR 1828.

In the report made by Gov. Iredell, as President of the Board of Directors of the Literary Fund, to the legislature, at its recent session, "a brief view of what the condition of the Treasury of the State of North-Carolina will *probably* be on the 1st of July and 1st of November, 18 8, is given; from which we give the following synopsis:

Cash in the Treasury and in Banks, Dec. 1827,		85,467 83
Estimated amount of Bank dividends, one half receivable Dec. 1827, the other June 1828,		33,301 00
Am't receivable from Sheriffs, for taxes,		67,000 00
Do. for tax on Newbern Bank,		6,337 00
Do. for tax on Cape Fear Bank		5,938 00
Do. receivable on the Cherokee Land Debt, entry of vacant lands, &c. &c.		10,290 00
Total estimated receipts,		210,353 83
The total estimated expenditures, up to 1st Nov. 1828, (including $36,000 for the late Legislature,) are		102,729 00
Probable balance in the Treasury, Nov. 1, 1828,		107,624 83
Of this sum there will be due and pledged to the Literary Fund,	38,245 50	
And to the Fund for Internal Improvements,	37,776 00	
		76,021 50
Which, deducted from the above sum of $107,624 83, will leave an actual balance of available funds, Nov. 1, 1828,		28,928 33

The State owns 6565 shares of Bank stock, (par value $656.500,) the dividends on 2662 shares of which are appropriated to the Fund for Internal Improvements, and on 1141 shares to the Literary Fund.

Com. Porter.—A letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, from a friend in Mexico, under date of December 8, 1827 says: "Com. Porter is now with us. He has met with a very flattering reception from the Government, and during next month, when Congress opens its ordinary session, he is to be promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, equivalent to that of Admiral. His little fleet is in Vera Cruz, but will be got to sea as quickly as possible."

Extract of a letter from *Vandalia* (Illinois) Dec. 8:—"Whatever you may hear to the contrary, Jackson gets the vote of this State."

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 12th, 1828.

☞ We must beg the indulgence of our correspondents, for the omission of a number of communications, obituary notices, &c. They shall all be duly attended to in a short time.

JACKSON in CABARRUS.

We find it impracticable to publish entire in this week's paper, the proceedings of the Jackson meeting held in Concord on the 31st ult.; and presuming it would be more desirable to delay one week, than *divide* them, we defer their insertion till our next.

We are advised that the meeting was composed of from 150 to 200 people, most of whom were substantial and intelligent farmers, with some of the hoary headed veterans of '76. Col Wm. S. Allison was called to the chair, and Washington Harris, Esq. and Capt. Daniel Coleman, appointed secretaries. A committee of vigilance was appointed; and Col Wm. S. Allison, L. H. Alexander, Esq. Maj. George Barnhardt, Capt. Robert Pickens, and Maj. I. Canon, were appointed Delegates, to meet the delegation from Mecklenburg and Lincoln counties, at Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 27th of this month, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Jackson and Calhoun Elector for that district. The proceedings shall be published entire in our next.

JACKSON in WILKES.

A very large and respectable meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson was held in Wilkesboro,' on Tuesday, the 5th inst.; at which an able preamble and resolutions were adopted, setting forth the necessity of electing Gen. Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President of the United States. Committees of vigilance and correspondence were appointed, and other measures taken to promote the election of Jackson and Calhoun. After which, Gen. *Montfort Stokes* was nominated as the Electoral candidate for that district. We expect to get a detailed statement of the proceedings, for publication in our next, or succeeding paper.

Morganton, Jan. 30*th,* 1828.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Burke county, friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, *Charles McDowell,* Esq. was unanimously called to the chair, and William Roane, Esq appointed secretary. On motion of Col. David Newland, Hugh M. Stokes, Esq. was requested to prepare an address to the citizens of the United States, on the bad policy of re-electing John Quincy Adams as President of the United States, and the propriety of electing General Andrew Jackson to that office.

Resolved, that we will use all honorable means to secure the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice-President, of the United States.

Resolved, that this meeting recommend to the people of each Captain's company in this county, to elect two representatives, to meet in the town of Morganton, on the Tuesday of March superior court next, for the purpose of taking into consideration such means as may promote the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, that Col. David Newland, Col. Sam'l. C. Tate, Col. John Kincaid, Col. Alna Burgin, Col. David Baker, Hugh M. Stokes, and William Roane, Esquires, act as a corresponding committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Star, Western Carolinian, and North Carolina Journal.

CHARLES McDOWELL, *Ch'n.*

WILLIAM ROANE, *Sec'ry.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

State of North-Carolina, Burke county:

January county court: Whereas, we, the Grand Jurors for the county of Burke, have looked with moral and political alarm upon the present widely extended prevalence of the *high party spirit* which is shown upon the Presidential Election at issue before the American people: And whereas, we behold the same with *reflections of deep regret,* as being dangerous to moral and political safety: therefore,

Resolved, that (as we here withhold any expression of our predilections, for either of the candidates) we deprecate the present high excitement, believing it a dangerous encroachment upon our *moral and political* HAPPINESS.

Resolved, that we offer our most solemn *veto* to the *imperative dictum* of any *committee* or *meeting.*

Resolved, that we recommend the *free* exercise of our *elective* privileges to be deliberately exercised by a cool reflecting judgment, unbiassed by party rage or intriguing design.

Resolved, that the foregoing resolutions be published in some state paper.

Joseph Hays, *Foreman;* George Copening, William Dysart, Jacob Keller, William Moore, Jesse Hartley, Elijah Largernt, Daniel Jarret, A. H. Erwin, John W. Kibler, David Tate, jr. Zachariah Downes, Andrew Moore, James Burlison, John Dobson, William Sherrill, James Patton.

More Slanders Refuted.—So frequent, and so profligate, are the slanders on Gen. Jackson's character, that we deem it an act of supererogation to devote time and space to a refutation of them; for most of them bear their own refutation on their face. Among other calumnies, which have recently been propagated against the General, is one which represents him as having, in the spring of 1819, repaired to the lobby of the senate of the U. States, accompanied by his two Aids, for the purpose of inflicting personal chastisement on John W. Eppes, a senator from Virginia, for the part he was supposed to have taken in the Seminole debate, against the General; and that he was prevented from executing his purpose by the interference and threats of Com. Decatur. Gen. Jackson has formally denied this charge; but his enemies still affecting not to put confidence in his denial, as they say he is an *interested witness,* R. K. Call, one of the Aids who are said (in the slander) to have accompanied the Gen. to the lobby of the senate, has been appealed to on the subject, and has made a publication, denying, unqualifiedly, the whole affair. He says:

"I had the honor to be one of the two aids-de camp of Gen. Jackson above alluded to; the other, Capt. Richard J. Easter is unfortunately no more, or I am confident he would unite with me most cordially in this statement. I accompanied Gen. Jackson to Washington City, in the year 1819, during the memorable *Seminole debate.* I usually attended him wherever he went; and to the best of my recollection and belief, he was not in the Senate Chamber, or the anti-room of the Senate, at any time during this visit. I remember frequently to have heard him invited by the members to visit the Senate while in session, and always heard him decline doing so from motives of delicacy, as his official conduct was at that time a subject of investigation before that body."

"While at Washington I witnessed with the highest gratification, many interviews between Gen. Jackson and Commodore Decatur. The cordiality of feeling, and the respectful deportment of these gentlemen towards each other, was such as might have been expected from the chivalry and generosity of their dispositions."

"Those who know Gen. Jackson, can never give the least credit to this ridiculous tale. He has often yielded to the persuasions and intreaties of his friends, but when in the whole course of his eventful life, was he ever driven from his fixed determination by threats and menaces? All will answer,—never! It is somewhat unfortunate for the author of this strange story, that he should have remained silent, until after the death of the lamented Decatur. This circumstance alone must create the most unfavorable opinion of his veracity; and what man of common understanding can believe, for a moment, that an angry controversy could have taken place between Gen. Jackson and Com. Decatur, in the anti chamber of the senate, without its being immediately known to the public; and yet I, as aid de camp of Gen Jackson, though said to have been present on the occasion, never heard of the occurrence, till informed of it through the medium of the newspapers."

Another calumny, as malignant as it is false, is going the rounds of the administration papers; that Col. *Aaron Burr,* in a casual conversation, said Gen. Jackson was *one of his men*—meaning that the General was concerned with Burr in his attempts to excite an insurrection in the West. Col. Burr himself has put down this slander, by declaring that there is *no truth in the story.* We are curious to know what falsehood the enemies of Jackson will next propagate against him.

Mr. Adams in North-Carolina.—In the legislature of this state, at its late session, out of 197 members, (the whole number) it was estimated that 151 were friendly to Jackson, 43 for Adams, and *two neutrals;* more than *three-fourths* of the whole legislature for Jackson! Besides this, our Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, most of the Judges of the Superior Court, the two Senators, and the Representatives in Congress with four exceptions, and the great body of the *People* of the state, are decidedly favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun.—Such being the case, can any thing but the strangest infatuation induce *calculating* man to believe or hope that the Adams ticket can, in any contingency, succeed in this state. It is meet and proper, however, that those who conscientiously believe Mr. Adams ought to be continued in office, should have an opportunity of *voting;* and to insure them this right, it is necessary there should be an Adams ticket: And we are glad there is one, for we can now measure strength with our opponents.

The South-Carolina Legislature adjourned on the 29th ult. The impeachment of *Judge Jones* resulted in his removal from office. We have heard of no appointment to fill the vacancy. A resolution was passed for impeaching Judge *Waddey Thompson;* his trial, however, was postponed till next session.

A complimentary dinner was given to Gov. Iredell, on his arrival in Edenton, his place of residence, by the citizens of that town, as a testimonial of their respect for his public and private character.

At North Bridgewater, Mass. a child 3 years old, of Mr. Humphreys, was barbarously killed with an axe, by a man named Daniel Perkins, supposed to be deranged.

The Raleigh Register informs us that a cause was argued before the supreme court of this state, week before last, which has been in litigation 34 years.

The Newbern Bank has declared a dividend of *three* per cent. on its capital stock for the last six months.

Convention in Virginia.—A bill has passed the senate of Virginia, by a vote of 14 to 10, submitting to the people the propriety of calling a *covention* to amend the constitution of that state. It is believed the bill will pass the lower house.

A Rattlesnake was killed, while roaming abroad, near Pendleton, S. C. on the 4th of January; which is considered an extraordinary circumstance, as these reptiles usually keep in their dens during the months of December, January, and February. But it is one of the *phenomena* of this remarkably mild winter.

Two men have lately committed suicide in Philadelphia, by throwing themselves from the Market-street bridge into the Schuylkill river. One was supposed to have been crazy, and the other *in love?*

The Tariff Bill.—The committee on manufactures presented to the house of representatives, on the 28th ult. a bill for increasing the duties on imports, accompanied by a report on the subject. The bill is very general in its provisions, (says the Journal) and will probably excite a warm discussion.

Creek Indians.— The Macon Telegraph, of the 14th ult. says the Council of the Creek Nation of Indians assembled at their Council Ground on Monday the 31st Dec. and continued for several days. At this Council the treaty made by Col. McKenny with the Chiefs for the purchase of their remaining strip of land in the boundaries of Georgia, was laid before them by the Agent, and received their full assent. The Government is to pay $47,490—being $5000 more than mentioned by Col. McKenny in his letter to the secretary of War. Of this sum, the Indians have agreed to appropriate $3000 for the support of the Kentucky school: $4000 to be divided between the Tuckaubatchee and Broken Arrow schools; $2000 in erecting horse mills; and $1000 in the purchase of spinning wheels and cards. So it would seem an eye has been had to the advantages resulting from education and the promotion of domestic industry.

Ridge and Vann, the Cherokee intermeddlers, having been proscribed from the Council, no difficulty occurs in procuring the ratification of the Treaty. The Little Prince made a long talk, in which he expressed the fullest confidence in the benevolent intentions of the Government, and in the integrity and kind feelings of the Agent. He expressed a good deal of regret, that his nation had been so long imposed upon by those mischief makers, Ridge and Vann, and had listened to their cunning and interested talk, instead of that of their real friends.

The renegades above named have become greatly exasperated and are endeavoring to work up an excitement in the upper towns against Little Prince and his adherents. Should they succeed, an intestine war will ensue. Opothleyohola, Menoway, and one or two other broken chiefs, had joined them; but it is thought they will not succeed in organizing a very formidable party.

Another Sign of the Times.—In the recent debate on Mr. Hamilton's resolution, relative to the battle of New-Orleans, Mr. *Everett* of Massachusetts is reported in the National Intelligencer to have said, that "he concurred, too, in all the commendations which had been bestowed upon the great event which was intended to form the subject of the painting; nor was *the present the first time that he had attempted on this floor to add his tribute to that which had been so liberally paid by this whole people to THE GREAT MAN who had achieved that victory.*"

North Carolina Money.—The Raleigh Register of the 22d ult. says: "We cannot well conceive of a more suicidal policy for the merchants of Petersburg to pursue, than the refusal to receive N. Carolina money—but we are quite willing they should be their own judges. Its effect will naturally be, to force such of our merchants as at present purchase their goods in Virginia, to buy them in future within our own State.

We trust, however, that measures will be promptly taken by our Banks, if not to do away the depreciation complained of altogether, at least greatly to lessen it.

It is our opinion, that the present unpleasant state of things in Virginia has been produced, principally, from the Planters of our State refusing to receive at Petersburg for their produce, the Notes of our own Banks, and insisting on payment in the Bank Notes of Virginia, which they wanted either to make good their engagements in this State, or to dispose of to others at a premium. This demand for Virginia Notes, it is presumed, has been produced by a regulation of our Banks which allowed certain privileges to such of their dealers as furnish them with money of that description.* We have little doubt, if these regulations were done away, and our Planters would receive from the Virginia Merchants as formerly, our Bank Notes, we should hear no more of depreciation from that quarter. We believe the affairs of our Banks were never in a better situation than at present; and we can therefore, see no just cause for a depreciation of their notes, if their business be properly managed.

* The regulation above referred to, of giving a preference to Virginia notes, on renewal, has been done away with at the Bank in Salisbury. *Ed. Caro.*

Fiddling for Newspapers!—A spruce-looking fellow lately applied to the editor of the New-Jersey Apollo, to become a subscriber to that paper; observing, that as he was a *mechanic*, he would make it a condition of his subscribing that the editor must take it out *in his* (the subscriber's) *way of trade.* Very well, replied the editor, I'll do any thing to be accommodating, the name was entered, and the subscriber took a paper to commence with. Well, sir, said the editor, what is your line of business, and when may I expect payment of your subscription? I am, replied the subscriber, a *Fiddler!* and am at your service, at *any hour!* Take our pay in fiddling, exclaimed the editor! It's hard to live by that. But take the paper, my good fellow; the bargain's made.

A barn, with 700 bushels of corn in it, was destroyed by fire on the 7th ult. near Edenton, in this state: the fire was communicated by some children's firing reed-guns near the barn.

Hemp.—A correspondent of the Knoxville Enquirer, makes it appear, that if every farmer in East Tennessee would raise only one acre of Hemp, it would be the means of soon supplying East Tennessee with more money than all the capital in the Banks of that state.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: Will you please give me a corner in your paper. In passing through Rowan a few weeks since, I lodged on Saturday night, about 15 miles West of Salisbury. Finding myself very agreeably circumstanced, I determined to spend the Sabbath with my landlord. As my horse was wearied, I conceived my duty to consist not in riding some distance to attend church, but in spending the day profitably at my lodging, that my poor animal might enjoy the rest provided for him in the decalogue. This I more readily conceived to be my duty, as the table was literally covered with books and newspapers.

After breakfast, the family began to talk of school. What, thinks I, have Sabbath schools here also? But I soon found by the conversation of the household, and the certainty with which they appeared to gather all their books before starting, that it was not by any means a new thing. Having once enjoyed the advantages of a Bible class, I was quite glad to find one to cheer me on my journey.

We walked across the fields to a neighbouring mansion, which seemed to contain neither poverty nor riches, but was the abode of that competency which renders life delightful. The dwelling was large and commodious—and to my pleasing astonishment, I found it crowded with scholars. About 50 persons were present—all having ultimately in view, to read and understand the Word of Life.

The head of the resident family opened school by reading the Scriptures, singing and prayer: afterwards the assembly separated into classes, with all that regularity and cheerfulness which so eminently characterize the exercises of Sunday Schools. Of these classes, some were labouring to identify A, B, C. A class of lads with its teacher, and another of small girls with their instructress, were reading the narrative of the Gospels: while "a mother of Israel," in a separate apartment, with a numerous train of young ladies, was, by the help of Scott's Commentary, taking the old Testament in order.

There was also a class of young men under the care of an experienced father; and being convenient to them, I had an opportunity of witnessing their proficiency in Biblical History. This privilege I likewise enjoyed as it respects the other classes; and must confess that among the unlearned of our country, I have seldom met with so much plain, practical knowledge of scripture history and doctrine.

The assembly was diversified—but this very diversity, the exercises, the earnestness betrayed in the manner of the instructors, and the interest taken by the pupils in all that was said or done; formed a scene, the most pleasing to present view, and gave birth to more flattering anticipations.

Is it possible that the minds of these young people, so intent on gaining instruction, can pass without receiving some salutary lessons from the piety and virtue here inculcated from Sabbath to Sabbath? Surely not. Such instruction must, it will have its influence: and that, not only over one family or neighbourhood; but in what corner soever of our earth these scholars shall become citizens, there will be felt the secret influence of this Sabbath school.

Though Bible classes be not always conducted by those thoroughly versed in creed and doctrine, yet, holding with Dr. Doddridge that "the true interpretation of scripture is that which upon careful reading is suggested to a man of sense," I would ask, what means next to the preaching of the gospel is more directly calculated to make for our own and others salvation, than Bible classes? or in what way can the *plain men* of our country diffuse more extensively the principles of a "religion pure and undefiled," than by giving their aid to Sabbath schools? ROBERT RAIKES.

January 27th, 1828.

Washington letters mention, that Mr. Gallatin had not resigned his situation as minister to Great Britain, and that the reports, therefore, which have been circulated on the subject of nominations of his successor, have been gratuitous.

Mr. White: I send you a scrap, taken from the New-York Enquirer, a paper you no doubt look upon as orthodox, and are willing to publish extracts from it. By inserting it you will oblige an ADAMS MAN.

"*Light Houses in the Skies.*—A writer in the Washington Telegraph attempts to show that Mr. Adams is profoundly ignorant of astronomy. Mr. Adams understands a little of every thing, and a great deal of human nature also. You think he is stargazing when he is looking deeply and intensely ahead: You think that he is ignorant of what is going on in the busy world, because you see him more according to system—free from bustle or confusion—cold and apparently unmoved. You mistake your man. He has the most unwearied *patience*—a balm too often neglected by politicians—he makes no rush towards the goal—he walks calmly and solemnly towards it—he takes years to accomplish his designs, and never retrogrades. He is the most expert man in the field in promoting dissensions among rival politicians, which, by reaction, is to benefit himself: he knows how to split hairs in States—when to talk and when to remain silent—he moves by no sudden impulse, and never speaks without a motive—you imagine he is staring at the "light houses of the skies"—he is looking at you full in the face, and reaching your very soul. He would by a dangerous man if he were constitutionally dishonest; but he is a sore enemy to the old democracy, because he revenges family wrongs and destroys us with our own weapons."

A letter of the 16th inst. from Marseilles expresses deep regret at the continuance of the war between France and Algiers. Although the latter is but a very secondary State, the rupture has been extremely injurious to trade.

Mr. F. C. Schaeffer, aged 95, a native of Frankfort, in Germany, lately died at Portsmouth, N. H. He was a dragoon in the service of Frederick the Great, and attached to the same corps with Baron Trenck.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The French Ministers have received a signal defeat in the elections of the capital. For all the eight electoral colleges of Paris, the candidates opposed to the ministers have been returned. Not only have they triumphed, but the majorities on which they have been brought in, are surprisingly great. The popular candidate for the second college had 1012 votes, his opponent but 88; the popular candidate for the third college gained 1,117, his opponent counted but 9; and for the fourth college, the popular candidate polled 1,035; whilst the ministerial candidate obtained but 29!

This state of things has caused a great sensation in Paris.

GREECE.

The London Courier, in remarking on the aspect of the late intelligence, says—"The reports from Constantinople, have very naturally turned on the probable continuance of forcible measures for the purpose of carrying into the effect the stipulations of the Treaty of London. It is the wish of some to represent these measures as the commencement of a general war in Europe. We do not participate in such apprehension, and are moreover convinced that they have no real existence even with those who profess to entertain them. The opposition of Turkey cannot be protracted beyond a comparatively short time, nor comprehend very extensive military effects.

Constantinople, Nov. 7.—The receipt of the intelligence of the battle of Navarino agitated the Sultan to such a degree, that no person, not even his most confidential advisers, could approach him, for hours afterwards.

The Reis Effendi was, however, at length admitted, and on the 3d the Drogomans appeared in great consternation; he asked them why they had acted against all faith, and added, that the Porte exceedingly regretted in having listened for a moment to their insinuations, or the promises of the Allied ambassadors. They have, however, expressed their conviction, that they as well as the other Franks resident in the Turkish capital, ought to be protected by the rights of Nations, and had accordingly assured them of their safety. This fact was communicated to the Austrian Ambassador.

Capt. Fellows, of the British frigate Dartmouth, who was so conspicuous for his bravery at the battle of Navarino, is a native of Stonington, Connecticut, and is to be knighted for his gallant conduct. The Boston Centinel doubts the truth of this.

Dueling.—The committee of the New-York Legislature on this subject have introduced a bill declaring the killing of a person in a duel, *murder*; sending a challenge a high misdemeanor, punishable by 14 years imprisonment in the state prison; seconds, aids and surgeons to be fined one thousand dollars, disfranchised, and to give security for good behaviour. It won't answer unless the *seconds* are more severely punished. If no seconds can be found, no duels will be fought. The law must be so framed as to render it impossible for any man to act as a second in a duel. *Noah.*

A Good Memory.—Mr. Clay attempts to prove by his last confessions, that his mind was *positively* made up to vote for *Adams* before he went to Washington; but in his Circular of March, 1825, to his constituents, he says:

"I found myself transformed from a candidate before the people, into an elector for the people. *I deliberately examined* the duties incident to this new attitude, and weighed all the facts before me, upon which *my judgment was to be formed* or reviewed."

His "judgment WAS to be formed." Just now he tells us that his judgment *had been* formed before he arrived at Washington. A good memory is a good thing to get out of a crooked path. *Ibid.*

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay.—The Central Committee of Correspondence in the District of Columbia, of which John P. Van Ness is chairman, have given notice, that they are preparing a statement in answer to Mr. Clay's late appeal, and state, that relying upon the evidence already in their possession, with that which they have a confidence speedily of obtaining, they will, in a short time, present a series of facts and circumstances, calculated, incontestibly to prove, that the late appeal of Mr. Clay, and the charges made by him, against General Jackson are untenable and unfounded. Moreover, they will establish to the satisfaction of every dispassionate mind, that there must have been, previous to the election, an understanding between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams and their friends, with regard to the office of Secretary of State.

Rev. Professor Murdock, of the Andover Institution, has been dismissed by the Trustees. He has appealed to the Board of Overseers. Dr. M. not long since published a second sermon on the doctrine of the "Atonement." Professor Porter has lately been elected President of the Andover Institution.

Extract of a letter from Vermont.

"The friends of Gen. Jackson are fast increasing in many parts of the state of Vermont. Many who 6 months ago were indifferent who should be the next President, or were rather leaning towards the administration, have recently come out the decided friends of Gen. Jackson.

Youthful depravity.—A few weeks past, two small boys, one aged 10, the other 11 years old, sons of Mrs. Rodgers, a widow lady living in Hertford county, in this state, having quarrelled about a walnut, which was staked in a *game of cards* between them, the youngest boy seized a loaded gun and shot his brother dead! The young murderer was put to jail. This is a most awful warning to parents, to bring up their children "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," and to keep them out of *bad company.*

It yet continues warm and wet; and the season is so far advanced, that the probability is, *there will be no winter.* We observed last week, while passing through Wilkes county, that the peach trees were *in full bloom!* as were also the plum, and some other fruit trees.

Cherokee Indians.—A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, by Mr. *Carson*, of this state, from the committee on Indian affairs, "refunding to the state of North-Carolina $19,969, which sum was paid to certain Indians of the Cherokee tribe, for reservations of land within the limits of said state, in fee simple, by the treaty of 1819."

Justice to North-Carolina requires that this money should be refunded to her by the United States; and it is hoped Mr. Carson may this session be successful in his unwearied efforts to get the bill passed.

STOKES COUNTY.

The friends of Jackson and Calhoun, in Stokes county, are requested to meet at the court-house in Germanton, on the 11th of March next, to adopt such measures as may be necessary, on the subject of the Presidency.

Feb. 1st, 1828 t0⅓

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

An Agent of the American Colonization Society is now in Salisbury, and is desirous the citizens should assemble some day this week, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming an Auxiliary Society here, to aid the parent institution in its laudable endeavors to rid our country of *free* blacks, a species of population which is a pest to society, poisoning the minds of the slaves, and exciting discontent and insubordination among them. All who are disposed to favor the object, are requested to use their exertions in procuring a meeting of the citizens of the county to be held in this town during the week.

February 9th, 1828.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, Jan. 31.—Cotton, 8½ to 8¾; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 8 to 10; peach brandy, 40 to 45; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 to 4.50; whiskey, 30 to 32.

Charleston, Feb. 2.—Upland cotton, 8¾ to 10; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 23 to 25; sugar, 9½ to 11¼; molasses, 28 to 32 cents; North Carolina bills, 5 to 7 per cent. discount.

Camden, Feb. 2.—Good cotton has been sold this week for 10 cents; middling and ordinary, from 9 to 9¾. From 15 to 20,000 bales have been shipped from Camden the past year.

Cheraw, Feb. 1.—Cotton, 8 a 9.85; bacon 9 a 10; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 40; whiskey 40; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

Petersburg, Feb. 1.—Cotton, 8 to 9½; old peach brandy, 75; new apple do. 28 a 30; flour, 6; pork, 4; wheat 80 to 85; tobacco 2½ to 7. North Carolina Bank Bills, 5 to 6 per cent. discount.

Married,

In Lincoln county, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Jno. M. Irwin, Mr. Elisha Perkins to Miss Elizabeth L. Sherrill.

On Thursday, the last day of January, in this county, by the Rev. George Boger, Mr. Dawalt Lentz, son of Peter Lentz, dec'd. to Miss Sally Lipe, daughter of Jacob Lipe.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. David Fleming, the Rev. Paxton Cunningham of Tennessee, to Miss Priscilla Eliza Davidson, daughter of Wm. M. Davidson, Esq. of Haywood county, North Carolina.

DIED,

In this county, on the 7th ult. Mrs. Nancy Howard, wife of Benjamin Howard, Esq. aged about 26 years.

At his place of residence, in Iredell county, on the 15th day of December last, Mr. John McKain Morrison, in the 42d year of his age. His loss will be long feelingly remembered: "The shafts of death fly thick." It remains for us to bow with humble resignation to the will of heaven; and when those who were dear to us are called away, to preserve the treasure which still remains, in the recollection of their worth. [*Communicated.*

In Mecklenburg county, on the 29th ult. Thomas Greer, Esq. in the 84th year of his age, a highly respectable and most valuable citizen.

On the 30th, of consumption, Xerxes H. Cushman, Esq. late editor of the People's Advocate, Yorkville, S. C.

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January term, 1828: William L. Davidson vs Administrator of Will. Parks, dec'd.: Justice's Judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this State; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said Ezra Parks to appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be had as to him, and execution awarded accordingly.

6w6 DAN'L. COLEMAN, *Clk.*

COTILLION PARTY.

JOHN WARD proposes to have a Cotillion Party at Mr. Slaughter's, in Salisbury, on Friday, the 15th inst.

February 9th, 1828. 1w

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

FOR both sexes, is now taught by the subscriber and a female assistant, at Center Meeting-house, in Iredell county, 25 miles west of Salisbury, 22 north of Charlotte, and 18 south of Statesville. The place is remarkably healthy, and retired from the noise and bustle of the world. Youth may here be prepared for entering any of the classes of College, or they may be conducted through the whole course of a collegiate education. Females will be taught the different branches of useful science, needlework, painting, and the French language. The object of the teachers in this seminary, will be not merely to exercise the memory, but to inform the judgment, improve the understanding and to lead their pupils to a practical acquaintance with science. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of youth, and the whole course conducted in the fear of God, and with reference to the virtue of the Gospel.

The prices of tuition are $2 50 a quarter for reading, writing, and arithmetic; $3 75 for English grammar and geography; $5 for mathematics, painting, the higher branches of science, and the Latin, Greek, and French languages.

Boarding may be obtained in the family of the subscriber, and in respectable families in the neighbourhood, at the moderate price of $1 50 a week, payable quarterly.

ROBERT H. CHAPMAN.

Mount Mourne, Iredell county,
Feb. 4th, 1828. 2t02

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having, at the last January sessions of Buncombe county court, qualified as executors of the last will and testament of the late Doct. *Robert B. Vance*, dec'd. request those indebted to his estate to come forward, and make early settlement; and those having claims against it, to present them within the time required by law.

DAVID VANCE,
3t03 DAVID L. SWAIN.

Asheville, N. C. Jan. 24th, 1828.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business

In said town, on Main street, south of the court house, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's tavern; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. By his long experience in the business, he flatters himself he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him

All orders for work from a distance, will be punctually attended to, strictly according to directions. The public are respectfully invited to try the subscriber's *New-Shop.*

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, Feb. 5th, 1828. 6t06

NOTICE,

THAT in pursuance of a Deed of Trust, and for the purposes therein mentioned, we will expose to public sale, at the dwelling house of William Means, sen. on Monday, the 24th March next, that large and valuable

Tract of Land

on which the said William Means now lives, containing upwards of seven hundred acres. There is no tract of Land in the Western part of North Carolina, of the same quantity of acres, more valuable. There is on the premises a large and elegant brick *Dwelling House*; and also a brick Kitchen, and all necessary out-houses.

On the same day and at the same place, we will sell another *Tract of Land*, containing about one hundred acres, lying on the new Road leading from Concord to Salisbury.

Also, on the same day, we will sell eighteen or twenty likely *NEGROES*, consisting of men, women and children.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

WILLIAM C. MEANS, } *Trustees.*
JOHN N. PHIFER, }

January 30th, 1828. 6t06

The Catawba Journal will insert the above till day of sale, and send account.

ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of *Albert Corpening*, deceased, late of the county of Burke, desires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

DAVID CORPENING, *Executor.*

January 31st, 1828. 3mt13

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday last, a *Negro Woman* named Easter, aged about 26, rather chunky built, very black, with thick lips, talks fast, and tolerably bold in her looks; she had a copperas color and white striped cotton frock, a plain cotton, and a blue and white calico frock; and she has an old plain woollen man's roundabout, more than half worn, which she sometimes wears: and it is possible she may have a free pass: she is pregnant, which may easily be discovered. It is expected she has gone towards Tennessee, or possibly towards Granville county, where she came from. The above reward will be given for her delivery to me, near Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. or information where she may be had. HENRY SWINK.

February 9th, 1828. 01

LAMP OIL.

FIRST quality of *Winter Strained Lamp Oil*; also, *Glass Lamps*, for sale, by 97

Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. E. WILLEY & Co.

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January term, 1828: heirs of Charles Harris dec'd vs Administrator of Will. Parks dec'd.: Justice's Judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered therefore that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian notifying the said Ezra Parks to appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said County at the court house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be had as to him and execution awarded accordingly.

6w6 DAN'L. COLEMAN, *Clk.*

DANIEL H. CRESS

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment.

He expects from the North, in a few days, an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, | *Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c.*

which he is disposed to sell low for *cash*, or on short credit.

Salisbury, Jan. 15th, 1828. 98

SEIDLITZ *and* SODAIC POWDERS.

E. WILLEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep, a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.

Salisbury, Jan 18, 1828. 98

N. B. The powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacologia.

LOST.

ON Thursday morning, 22d instant, between George Ury's and Concord, a small Morocco *POCKET BOOK*, pretty much worn, containing fifteen or eighteen dollars in Newbern and Cape Fear bills; besides several valuable papers, all of which are not recollected. One note on Caleb P. Alexander, for fifty dollars, made payable to David Henderson, with a credit of 5 dollars; one due bill on John Barringer, for fifteen dollars; one do. on do. for two dollars 84-100, dates not recollected; two or three judgements vs. Thompson Hunt, and John Klutts' constable receipt to T. Hunt, for several sums, for collection, amount not recollected. I will give $5 reward for the papers only, and ask no questions. M. HUNT.

January 31st, 1828. 2t01.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD!

RAN away from the plantation of Mrs. Trotter, near Salisbury, SAM, a bright mulatto boy, about 30 years of age, and near six feet high. He is stout and well made; has a down cast look, and a little inclined to stoop in the shoulders. It is supposed that he will endeavour to pass as a free man, from the fact of his absconding without cause. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me in Salisbury, or to the overseer on the plantation. THOMAS G. POLK.

February 1st, 1828. 4t03

☞ The Greensborough Patriot and Milton Gazette, will insert the above advertisement 4 weeks in their papers and forward their accounts for payment. T. G. P.

LAND *and* NEGROES, *for* SALE.

ON Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, will be exposed to public sale on the State House Square, in the city of Raleigh,

110 *valuable Slaves,*

late the property of John Haywood, Esquire, deceased; a large portion of them young likely boys and girls. Amongst them are several very valuable carpenters, Blacksmiths, and other mechanics, and several valuable house servants. Also several very valuable

Tracts of Land

in the neighborhood of Raleigh, affording situations for buildings, well watered, and would suit Gentlemen from the lower country who may desire healthy summer residences. The different tracts of land will be laid off in lots, or sold entire as may be agreed on by the commissioners appointed in behalf of the State. The sales will be made for the benefit of the State of North Carolina, on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from the respective days of sale, the purchasers giving bonds with approved sureties.

The sale will certainly take place, and will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

JOSEPH PICKETT,
JAS. F. TAYLOR,
WM. ROBARDS,

Commissioners for the State of N. Carolina.

Raleigh, Jan. 6, 1828. 5t02

HOUSE AND LOT. NEGROES. &c.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on Wednesday, the 20th of February next, in the town of Statesville, a *House* and *Lot*, together with the necessary out-houses, and in addition therto a safe and commodious blacksmith's shop, situated in a pleasant part of the village, near the best public well.

Also, One *Negro Man*, two *negro women*, and one *child*. Terms 12 months credit, bond and security required. M. L. HILL, *Trustee.*

January 1, 1828. 6t02

SHERIFF'S SALE OF NEGROES.

WILL be sold for cash, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Monday, the 18th of February next, 13 likely *negroes*, 4 men, 3 women and children, and 3 young women; sold by execution, as the property belonging to the estate of Wm. C. Love, dec'd. to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection.

Price adv. $1.75 F. SLATER, *D. Sh'ff.*

January 1st, 1828. 6t01

Valuable PLANTATION *and* NEGROES.

WILL be sold for cash at the Court-house in Salisbury, on Monday, 18th day of February next, the *Plantation* whereon Samuel Young now lives, lying on Third Creek, adjoining John Young, Wm. B. Wood, and others; containing about 700 acres of as good *land* as any in Rowan county, about 175 acres cleared, much of which is fresh, all under good fence; and there are on the premises convenient and suitable buildings of all kinds required on a large farm.

Also, will be sold on the same day and place, 13 likely *NEGROES*, consisting of 3 men,—Women and Children. All sold as the property of said Samuel Young, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection.

Price adv. $1.50. F. SLATER, *D. Sheriff.*

January 9th, 1828. 5t01

NOT RAN AWAY!

RAN away from the subscriber, at Peterburg, Georgia, on the night of the second of January, one *negro man*, and his wife. The fellow is rather of a yellow complexion, stout, and well made; his name is *Isaac*, and will both probably make for Virginia; the woman is black and likely, and is called *Rose*: they both carried several suits of apparrel, and several blankets and quilts. JOHN D. WATKINS.

Jan. 3d, 1828. 3t01

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

The OMNIPOTENCE of DEITY.

The following highly poetical and beautiful lines, are from a new work, entitled "The Spirit and Manners of the Age."

Above—below—where'er I gaze,
Thy guiding finger, Lord, I view,
Trac'd in the midnight planet's blaze,
Or glistening in the morning dew:
Whate'er is beautiful or fair,
Is but thine own reflection there.

I hear thee in the stormy wind,
That turns the ocean wave to foam;
Nor less thy wondrous power I find,
When summer airs around me roam;
The tempest and the calm declare
Thyself—for thou art every where.

I find thee in the noon of night,
And read thy name in every star
That drinks its splendor from the light
That flows from mercy's beaming car:
Thy footstool, Lord, each starry gem
Composes—not thy diadem.

And when the radiant orb of light
Hath tipp'd the mountain tops with gold,
Smote with the blaze, my wearied sight
Shrinks from the wonders I behold;
That ray of glory, bright and fair,
Is but thy living shadow there.

Thine is the silent noon of night,
The twilight eve—the dewy morn;
Whate'er is beautiful and bright,
Thine hands have fashion'd to adorn:
Thy glory walks in every sphere,
And all things whisper, "God is here!"

SECRET DEVOTION.

I love to steal awhile away
From every cumbering care,
And spend the hours of setting day
In humble, grateful prayer.

I love in solitude to shed
The penitential tear,
And all his promises to plead,
Where none but God can hear.

I love to think on mercies past,
And future good implore,
And all my sighs and sorrows cast
On him whom I adore.

I love by faith to take a view
Of brighter scenes in heaven;
Such prospects of my strength renew,
While here by tempests driven.

Thus, when life's toilsome day is o'er,
May its departing ray
Be calm as this impressive hour,
And lead to endless day.

EXTRACT.

Around me rolls a nameless mass,
A sea of anxious men,
I watch them as they onward pass,
Hundreds and thousands ten.
Misguided race! I grieve to see
That, reckless of futurity,
You seek destruction's den;
I grieve to think how soon this scene
Shall be as it had never been!

I look amazed upon the world;
Here Wisdom holds its state;
There War's red standard is unferl'd,
And monarchs talk like Fate;
While blistered hearts are every where,
And shapes of famine and despair
On all sides congregate;
O God! 'tis wondrous there should be
Such madness and such misery."

MANUFACTURES, WOOL, &c.

The following Report was made to the House of Commons of the Legislature of this state, on the 1st of January last, by *Charles Fisher*, Esq. member from Salisbury, who was chairman of the select committee on the subject:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution, on the subject of *Cotton* and *woollen* Manufactories, and on the growing of Wool in North-Carolina, have had the same under consideration, and

REPORT:

That the subject of the Resolution is one which deeply concerns the citizens of this state, and is vitally connected with their best interest and prosperity. A crisis is at hand, when our citizens must turn a portion of their labour and enterprize into other channels of industry; otherwise, poverty and ruin will fall on every class of our community. It is a lamentable fact, that the people of North-Carolina are indebted to one another, and to the Banks, to an amount appalling to the mind, that looks to consequences. According to recent statements, the debts due to the local institutions alone, amount to $5,221,877: and, in the absence of data, we believe it will not be an over estimate to say, that the debt due the U. States Office at Fayetteville, will swell the amount to six millions of dollars. In addition to this, we esteem it a moderate calculation, that the people of North-Carolina owe to merchants, to usurers, to note-shavers, and to one another in general, the further sum of four millions of dollars. Many of these debts were contracted at a time, when a more prosperous state of things held out better prospects of easy and speedy payments; but the great fall in the prices of agricultural products, has not only reduced the value of every species of property, but, as a consequence, has in effect, doubled the debts of individuals.

Owing to the want of navigable streams in our state, leading to good marts, hitherto but few of our agricultural products would admit the expense of carrying to market. Cotton and Tobacco from the interior, are almost the only articles that will bear transportation, while rice and naval stores, on the sea-board, are the principal exports. When the prices of these articles were up, the farming interest of North-Carolina presented something like the appearance of prosperity; but a great depression has taken place in their value, and at this time, they are scarcely worth producing. The loss of the West India trade has lessened the demand for lumber. Tobacco is now taxed in the British markets, more than 600 per cent. while the demand for cotton, our other great staple, does not keep pace with its increased production. Every year, new sources of supply, are opened in our own, and other countries. Egypt, Greece, the British East India possessions, and South-America, are all well adapted to the culture of the article. If the planter in North-Carolina can barely afford to raise cotton at 8 cents per lb. he must soon be driven from its culture altogether, by the farmers of the west, whose new rich lands enable them to produce it with less labour and expense. Thus, while the exports of these, our great staples, have rapidly fallen off, our importations of various articles continue nearly the same, or at most do not diminish in a corresponding ratio with our exports. The consequence is, that the balance of trade against us, for several years past, has greatly increased. To meet the debt created by this balance of trade, the notes of our banks are carried to the northern cities, where they cease to perform the part of money, but like other merchantable commodities, are sold at a discount of 4 to 5 per cent. on their nominal value. The notes thus sent to the north, are soon returned on the banks, when another loss of 4 or 5 per cent. is sustained by these institutions in procuring such funds as will be taken by the northern holder. The annual tax thus paid to the northern cities, is by no means inconsiderable, and in its effects on the banks, and through them on the people, greatly add to the difficulties of the times.

The balance of trade against us, produces another state of things on the monied concerns of North Carolina, which threatens not only the ruin of our local institutions, but as an inevitable consequence, bankruptcy and distress throughout the community. The United States Bank at Fayetteville, receives in payments the notes of the local banks, but pays out none but her own. The consequence is, that nine tenths of her issues are sent to the north, to meet the debt created by the balance of trade, while the debts due her, are always paid in local notes. The notes thus flowing in on that office, are returned in quick succession on their respective branches, and these institutions sustain a loss in procuring funds to meet these perpetual runs. The extent of these runs from that quarter, are not limited by her discounts: and in the course of the year, they amount at least to half a million of dollars. Thus the local banks of North-Carolina annually pay 4 or 5 per cent. on all their notes collected by this mammoth institution. Already one of the local banks, that of Cape-Fear, finds it impossible to get on under the pressure of the United States' Bank at Fayetteville: and the Directors have called a meeting of Stockholders, with a view of winding up their business and surrendering their charter. The local banks are thus forced to curtail their discounts, and withdraw from circulation a part of their notes, which have the effect to press their debtors, at a time when bad crops and low prices diminish their ability to pay.

This creates a distress, that impels thousands of our citizens to abandon their homes and their hopes in their native state, and seek relief abroad, where better prospects are opened to them. If in transplanting themselves from their native soil, they better their condition, it is certain that their friends who remain behind, are left in a worse situation. Every man who moves to the west, is not only a loss to the state, but carries off with him a part of our circulating medium, which makes it scarcer here. Your committee might point out other effects arising out of the course of trade, uniting to produce a state of embarrassment never before equalled in North-Carolina, but time presses on their labors and admonishes them to omit all unnecessary views of the subject.

The situation of our people, being as thus represented, the inquiry presents itself, how is it to be ameliorated and changed for the better? It is certainly true that something may be effected by individual economy, but this alone will not accomplish the important end. Nothing but a change of system can restore health and prosperity to the community at large. It is certainly a correct maxim in political economy, that every state or nation should be able to feed and clothe itself. Such, however, has not been our case. With immense tracts of fertile soil, the best and most productive in the Atlantic States, many of our citizens in the Eastern parts of the State, for several years past, have been in the practice of purchasing Flour made at the North, and feeding their negroes with pork shipped from New-York. While every fall, large droves of Tennessee and Kentucky Hogs are sold in the southern and middle counties. Even at this moment, while we are penning these remarks, there are several droves from that quarter in this city, and a good portion of the money paid by the members of the Legislature for their board and lodging, will be carried directly to the west, in exchange for an article that we can raise as well at home.

With all the materials and aliments for manufacturing, we annually expend millions in the purchase of articles manufactured in Europe and at the North, out of our own raw materials. While under this state of things, we have been growing poorer, the manufacturers have been growing rich. The individual who buys more than he sells, whose expenditure is greater than his income, sooner or later must reach the brink of poverty and bankruptcy. The remark is equally true as to a state of community.

In setting about to ameliorate our condition, the first step is to adopt some system that will enable us to buy less and sell more,—that will enable us to supply within ourselves, our own wants and necessities. And here, we remark, that in its effects on us, it is all the same, whether we buy from Europe, or the Northern States. Our trade with Europe is through the Northern Cities, and the profits of that trade, whether outward or inward, are mostly made at the North. But how is this important revolution to be accomplished?—We unhesitatingly answer—by introducing the Manufacturing System into our own State, and fabricating at least to the extent of our own wants. We go further. Instead of sending off at great expense of transportation, our raw material, convert it into fabrics at home, and in that state, bring it into market. In this way, our want of navigation will not be so severely felt, for it will cost no more to send on $40,000 worth of the fabric, than it will $10,000 of the raw materials, and of course, the expense will be less felt as it will be divided among a larger amount.

North-Carolina, during good crop years, is estimated to have shipped for the North and Europe, through her own ports and those of her sister states, at least 80,000 bales of cotton. Eighty thousand bales, at $30 per bale, amounts to $2,400,000. But 80,000 bales, thus worth $2,400,000 in the raw state, when converted into fabrics, are increased in value, four fold, which will make the sum of $9,600,000, or $7,200,000 more than we obtained for it.

Again—it is not thought extravagant to estimate, that the people of North-Carolina annually consume, in cotton manufactures of various descriptions, one-fourth of the crop shipped from the State—equal to 20,000 bales. If so, then the manufacturers pay us for our 80,000 bales by sending back our own raw material, 20,000 bales in the manufactured state, retaining, for their trouble, and the use of "scientific power," the remaining 60,000 bales; which, when converted, according to the admitted rule, will bring them $7,200,000. Now if the raw material was wrought up among ourselves, this immense sum would be made by our own citizens and would diffuse wealth and prosperity among all classes. As it now is, we lose it, and the profits are enjoyed by Old and New England.

But the profits arising from the process of converting the raw material, are not the only advantages attending the system. Another is, that it will take from Agriculture some of the surplus labour, and turn it into other pursuits. It will convert producers into consumers, and thus create at home, in the bosom of the community, good markets for the products of the Farmer.

To a community having good water communication, these neighborhood markets are not so essential; but to North-Carolina, which is without such means, their importance is incalculable. The introduction of the manufacturing system would give employment at home to our people, and arrest that tide of emigration, which is bearing off our population, our wealth and enterprize, and leaving those who remain behind, poor and dispirited. It would build up flourishing villages in the interior of our State, and improve, not only the physical, but the moral and intellectual condition of our citizens. This is not speculation: the same causes, under similar circumstances, will always produce the same effects. Look to the north—visit their manufacturing villages and establishments, and you find a contented, happy and prospering people. By way of example, we point to the town of Lowell, in Massachusetts. Six years ago, its present scite was unoccupied by the dwellings of man. Since manufactures have been there erected, a town has sprung up of neat and commodious buildings, with a population of 6,000 souls. There are several churches for public worship, and schools for the education of the children. Look also to Waltham, to Taunton, to Patterson, to Manyunk, and a hundred other places in the New-England and Northern States, where this system is diffusing wealth and prosperity, and improving the moral condition of society.

But, it may be asked, are the circumstances of our State such as to render practicable, the introduction of this system among us? We answer they are. The hand of nature itself seems to point out North-Carolina as a region of country well adapted to manufactories. Cut off from the ocean by a sand-bound coast, her rivers filled with shoals and obstructions along their whole extent, and their mouths inaccessible to large vessels, she never can be greatly commercial. On the other hand, her climate and soil are equal to those of any of her sister states, and she abounds with all the facilities necessary to the manufacturing arts.

The following may be considered as the elements indispensable for building up and sustaining manufacturing establishments:

1. The raw material out of which the articles wanted, are fabricated.
2. The power necessary to give motion to the labor-saving machinery, employed in manufacturing.
3. Labour, at prices that will afford profit.
4. Provisions, cheap, of good quality and abundant.
5. Climate, healthy and mild.
6. Skill and Capital.

[To be continued.]

CURIOUS AGRICULTURAL FACTS.

Forty years since, Lord Egremont's seat was a wild forest of 800 acres, covered with furze and stunted timber, and not worth five shillings (112 cts.) per acre. It now *lets* for thirty shillings (672 cts.) per acre. 10 quartes of oats (80 bushels) and five (40 bushels) of wheat, are raised on an acre of land, on which a sheep would have starved before the enclosure. Little more than 50 years since, Clumber Park, part of old Sherwood forest, and containing 4000 acres, was a bleak, dreary, unproductive heath. In 1760, improvement commenced, and the heath disappeared. The Duke of New Castle built a mansion and planted 2000 acres. These 2000 acres now produce thriving timber, of very large dimensions. The remaining 2000 yield excellent crops of different grains and grasses. Besides other live stock, the sheep fed on this forest, a half century since perfectly barren, amount annually to at least *four thousand.*

Upwards of six millions of acres of waste land in Britain, have been brought into cultivation within the last century—eleven parts out of twelve, in the reign of George the third. In the reign of Anne, 1438 acres—of George 1st, 17,760—George 2d, 3,018,778—George 3d, 5,686,400, and George 4th, (to 1827,) 300,800 acres. The fee simple of these six millons, at 28 years purchase, has added 252,000,000*l.* or £1,000,000,000 to the national wealth. *N. Y. Albion.*

There is nothing that rouses the resentment of a generous heart more than unjust accusation of the amiable and the innocent.